

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of 2 preparations, an emulsion for internal use and an injection. The emulsion consisted essentially of balsam of copaiba, oils of sandalwood and cassia, glycerin, and liquor potassæ. The injection consisted of zinc sulphate, opium, glycerin, phenol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements appearing in the circulars accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, "Smaw's B-I-F Combination An emulsion An injection Is an old and well known treatment for Gonorrhea (Clap), Gleet, Leucorrhea (Whites) and other complaints due to inflammation or Debility of the Urinary Organs," were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On December 18, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S466. Adulteration of sauerkraut. U. S. * * * v. 100 Cases of Sauerkraut. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10590. I. S. No. 11918-r. S. No. C-1294.)

On June 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 cases of Silver Cloud Brand sauerkraut, at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by H. N. Weller & Co., Richmond, Mich., on or about April 30, 1919, and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On October 13, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S467. Misbranding of Planters Golden Crown Special. U. S. * * * v. 12 Dozen Bottles of Planters Golden Crown Special. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10742. I. S. No. 16535-r. S. No. E-1618.)

On July 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen bottles of Planters Golden Crown Special, remaining in the original packages at Macon, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Planter Medicine Co., Baltimore, Md., on or about April 29, 1919, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of oil of cassia, methyl salicylate, copaiba, alkaloids of sanguinaria, ethyl nitrite, water, and 45.6 per cent by volume of alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement appearing on the bottle, to wit, "Alcohol 20%," was false and mislead-